MINISTRY OF ADVANCED EDUCATION AND JOB TRAINING

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LETTER TO THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

December 1988

The Honourable David C. Lam
Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia
Government House, 1402 Rockland Avenue
Victoria, B.C.
V8S 1V9

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I respectfully submit the Annual Report of the Ministry of Advanced Education and Job Training for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1987.

Yours truly,

Stanley B. Hagen
Minister

LETTER TO THE MINISTER

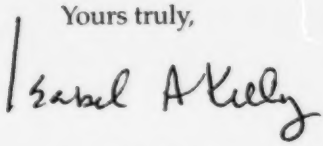
December 1988

The Honourable Stanley B. Hagen
Minister, Advanced Education and Job Training
Room 326, Legislative Building
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4

SIR:

I have the honour to present the annual report of the Ministry of Advanced Education and Job Training for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1987.

Yours truly,



Isabel Kelly
Deputy Minister

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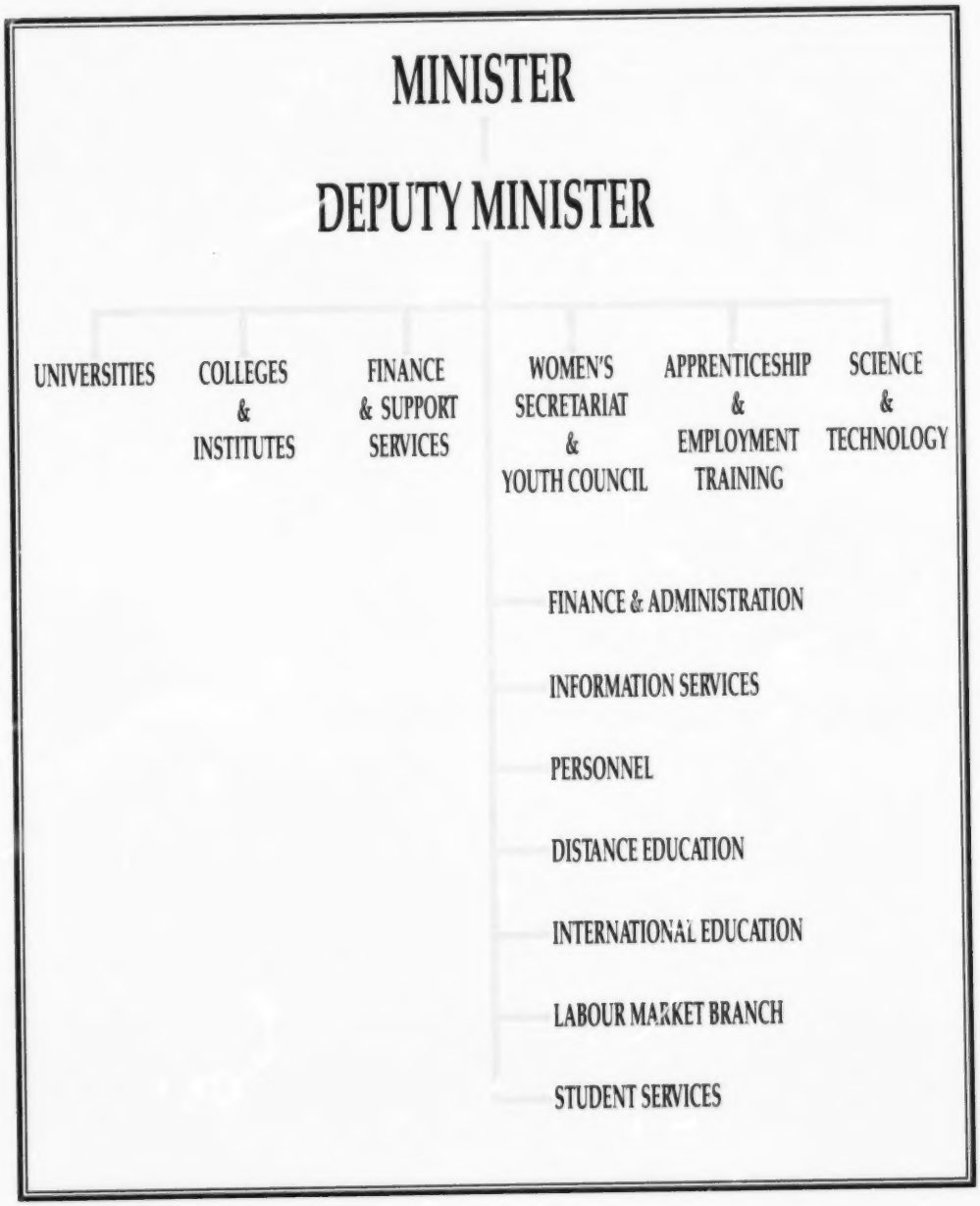
MINISTERIAL ORGANIZATION

Organizational Chart



INTRODUCTION

Overview of the Ministry

In November, 1986, the Ministry of Advanced Education and Job Training was created. The objective was to consolidate all post-secondary educational and training programs in one ministry, thus greatly increasing efficiency of administration. At the head was the Minister responsible, the Honourable Stanley Hagen, and his Deputy Minister, Isabel Kelly, formerly Deputy Minister of Women's Programs in the Ministry of Labour.

The new Ministry had two main parts. One handled concerns of the universities, colleges and institutes, originally the Ministry of Post-Secondary Education. The other part dealt with women's issues, the youth council, and apprenticeship and employment training, all programs transferred from the Ministry of Labour and Consumer Services.

The goal of universities is the development of university instruction and research in all branches of knowledge. The University of British Columbia, Simon Fraser University, and the University of Victoria enrol a total of more than 50,000 students in their pursuit of learning.

Throughout the province, fifteen colleges and four institutes offer programs to more than 70,000 students of all ages. Courses include academic, technical, vocational, and career.

Distance education utilizes mail, television, films, and telephone communication to reach homes in all corners of the province. Many students, who cannot attend regular classes, benefit from this program.

International education promotes exchanges with other countries, thus strengthening cultural and economic bonds. Of particular significance during 1986-87 were the educational activities with Pacific Rim countries.

The Women's Secretariat (formerly Women's Programs in the Ministry of Labour) works to promote social and economic opportunities for all women in British Columbia. A range of conferences, courses, publications, and funding contributes to this objective.

INTRODUCTION

Ideas and activities of young people in the province are encouraged through the Youth Advisory Council. Funding through the Youth Grants Program stimulates projects of benefit to young people and their communities.

The Apprenticeship Training Program, established over 50 years ago, fills the need for skilled tradespeople in B.C.. At the end of the reporting year - March 31, 1987 - there were over 10,000 registered apprentices.

JobTrac (Job Training and Job Access) was introduced in May, 1986, as a cooperative venture of all the ministries. As a comprehensive employment and training strategy with an overall budget of $43 million, JobTrac benefited more than 14,000 individual participants. Its programs were designed to offer work experience, training courses, and rehabilitative services to people who were unemployed, unskilled, disabled, or on income assistance.

The mandate of the Ministry covers a wide spectrum of educational and training programs which have been developed to meet the needs both of individuals and of society.

INTRODUCTION

Legislation Administered by the Ministry of Advanced Education and Job Training

The following legislation has a direct bearing on the role and powers of the Ministry.

Statute	Purpose
1. Apprenticeship Act	✓ empowers the Minister to enter into agreements for apprenticeship training and job creation employment; ✓ establishes the Provincial Apprenticeship and Training Board and specifies its duties; ✓ specifies Designated and Apprenticeable Trades; and, ✓ establishes requirements and procedures for registration as a Private Training Institution.
2. College and Institute Act	✓ empowers the Minister to establish policy and directives for post-secondary education and training provided by designated provincial colleges and institutes; and, ✓ specifies powers and duties of Boards established by Lieutenant Governor in Council.
3. Institute of Technology Act	✓ continues the British Columbia Institute of Technology; states purpose to provide courses of instruction in technological matters and subjects; and, ✓ specifies the powers and duties of its Board.
4. Ministry of Labour Act (s. 3(e)(g))	✓ empowers the Minister to ascertain requirements for mechanics, artisans, or workers in a particular trade, and to assist in meeting that demand; and, ✓ empowers the Minister to establish employment bureaus and agencies

Statute	Purpose
5. Science Council Act	✓ continues the Science Council of B.C. as an agent of the Crown to provide advice to government regarding science policy, and to carry out other various duties relating to the promotion of science and technology; and, ✓ continues the Secretariat on Science, Research and Development.
6. University Act	✓ continues the University of British Columbia, the University of Victoria, and Simon Fraser University, and establishes their Chancellors, Boards of Governors, and Senates.
Other legislation concerns professional and occupational organizations for which the Ministry has responsibility.	
7. Accountants (Certified General) Act	✓ continues the Certified General Accountants Association of British Columbia as a self-regulating entity, and establishes its objects, board of governors, and rights.
8. Accountants (Chartered) Act	✓ continues the Institute of Chartered Accountants of British Columbia as a self-regulating entity, and establishes its objects, council, and rights.

9. Accountants (Management) Act	✓ continues the Society of Management Accountants of British Columbia as a self-regulating entity, and establishes its objects, council, and rights.
10. Applied Science Technologists and Technicians Act	✓ establishes the Applied Science Technologists and Technicians of B.C. as a self-regulating entity, and specifies its objects, council, powers, and regulations.
11. Architects Act	✓ continues the Architectural Institute of B.C. as a self-regulating entity, and specifies its council, powers, and requirements.
12. Architects (Landscape) Act	✓ continues the B.C. Society of Landscape Architects and specifies its membership and bylaws.
13. Barbers Act	✓ continues the Barbers Association of B.C. and specifies its bylaws and apprenticeship requirements.
14. Hairdressers Act	✓ continues the Hairdressers Association of B.C. and specifies its bylaws and apprentice requirements.
15. Engineers Act	✓ continues the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of B.C. as a self-regulating entity, and specifies its organization bylaws, powers, and-requirements.

INTRODUCTION

Federal-Provincial and Interprovincial Agreements Administered by the Ministry of Advanced Education and Job Training

Federal-Provincial Agreements:

Agreement	Purpose
1. Subsidiary Agreement on Science and Technology Development ($20 million over 5 years)	✓ pursuant to ERDA (Economic and Regional Development) Agreement of November 23, 1984, this Agreement encourages the establishment and growth of technology industries.
2. Canada Student Loan Agreement	✓ helps needy students in obtaining loans to continue their education.
3 Samarinda Agreement ($4.7 million over 6 years, funded by the Canadian International Development Agency - CIDA)	✓ provides management, professional, technical, and related services to develop a series of training courses to new entry workers in Indonesia's wood manufacturing industries.
4. Citizenship Instruction Agreement (recover 50% of provincial expenditures)	✓ provides language training (in English or French) and citizenship instruction to landed immigrants.
5. Language Textbook Agreement (recover 100% of provincial expenditures)	✓ provides language textbooks and other materials for the education of adult immigrants.
6. SARs Agreement (Canada-B.C. Agreement to Enhance the Employability of Social Assistance Recipients) ($90 million over 3 years)	✓ funds programs which have been developed to increase the employability of social assistance recipients.
7. Canada-B.C. Agreement On-Training (1986/87 $51.3 million)	✓ provides training places in provincial colleges and institutes for adults whose enrolment is arranged by Canada, and for apprentices whose enrolment is arranged by B.C.

Agreement	Purpose
8. VRDP Agreement (Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons) (recover 50% of provincial expenditures)	✓ provides a comprehensive program of vocational and rehabilitative services for disabled persons.
9. TEST (Training Employment in Science and Technology) Agreement ($2 million over 2 years)	✓ facilitates the employment of recent graduates in the areas of Science, Technology, and Engineering.
10. Challenge '86 (B.C. contribution - $10 million; Canada - $19 million)	✓ coordinates the development and delivery of summer employment programs for students and youth.

Interprovincial Agreements:

Agreement	Purpose
11. Orthotics and Prosthetics Agreement - Saskatchewan	✓ facilitates the training of 3 Saskatchewan residents in BCIT's Orthotics and Prosthetics Program.
12. Orthotics and Prosthetics Agreement - Alberta	✓ facilitates the training of 3 Alberta residents in BCIT's Orthotics and Prosthetics Program.
13. Veterinary Agreement (1986/87 $827,000)	✓ provides the training of Doctors of Veterinary Medicine at the Western College of Veterinary Medicine.

DEFINITIONS

Adult Basic Education - programs providing a basic level of skill, such as literacy, school completion, preparation for employment or further training, and English language training for adults.

Apprenticeship - programs specifically provided for indentured apprentices.

Career/Technical - certificate and diploma programs providing adults with skills needed for employment in varied fields such as health care, business administration, computer technology and natural resource management.

College Preparatory - academic programs providing grade 12 upgrading to allow students to enter other post-secondary programs. Now included in Adult Basic Education.

Distance Education/Correspondence - credit and non-credit courses offered via media presentation (televised lectures, audio materials, etc.) with workshops and telephone tutorial support.

Full-Time Equivalent or FTE - a method of defining individual student enrolment as a proportion of a full-time course load. A student enrolled full-time for an entire academic year is defined as 1 FTE; part-time student registration is converted into a proportion of an FTE.

Career/Technical and University Transfer programs - an FTE is based on the number of courses in which a student is registered.

Vocational, Apprenticeship and Adult Basic Education - 1 FTE is based on the number of days of training provided to a student and is equivalent to 1 student who has received 10 months of full-time training (6 hours per day for 5 days a week)/ Student registrations in programs of shorter duration are prorated.

University undergraduate studies - 1 FTE is the equivalent of a "normal" full-time course load taken by a student in a given session or semester. FTE enrolment is determined by the units or semester hours of credit taken by all students (both full and part-time) in a given program and year level divided by the applicable full-time course load. Total undergraduate FTE enrolment is the sum of the calculated FTE for all programs and course levels.

University graduate studies - 1 FTE is the sum of all full-time students enrolled plus one-third of all part-time students enrolled in a 12 month period.

Non-Vocational - programs usually of more than 1 year duration which are not classified as pre-employment training or skill upgrading, including Career/Technical, University Transfer, General Studies, and College Preparatory programs.

Participation Rate - a measurement of the proportion of the population and/or segment of the population which is enrolled in post-secondary education, usually total full-time enrolment as a percentage of the 18-24 years age group.

University Transfer - college program providing credit courses for transfer to a university in British Columbia at the second or third year level.

Vocational - programs of less than 1 year duration which provide an adult with pre-employment skills or upgrade occupational skills.

MINISTRY OF ADVANCED EDUCATION AND JOB TRAINING

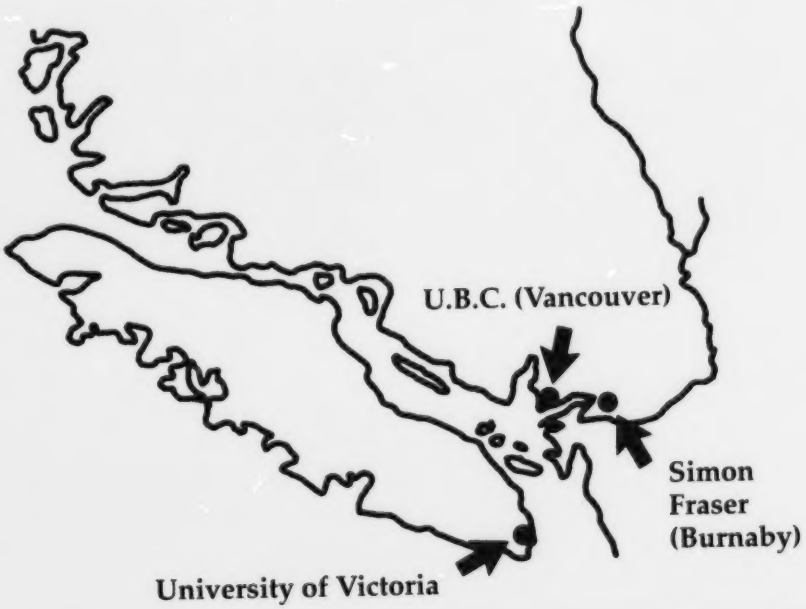
UNIVERSITIES

UNIVERSITIES

There are three provincial universities in British Columbia, two in the Lower Mainland area and one on Vancouver Island. Over 50,000 students, full-time and part-time, attend classes at the three campuses.

Authority in the universities is divided between the Senate and the Board of Governors of each institution. Most of the 15 members of a Board of Governors are appointed from the public-at-large by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, whereas members of a Senate are drawn primarily from the academic community. The Board of Governors is responsible for the overall management of university affairs and the Senate is responsible for academic matters.

British Columbia Universities



The Universities Division:

- acts as the focal point for the university education interests of other governments and agencies such as the Secretary of State of Canada, the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC), the education departments of other provinces and American states, and international bodies such as the OECD; the private degree-granting institutions in B.C. and elsewhere; potential students and the general public; and, other provincial Ministries and agencies;
- acts as an advocate for the university system within government, achieving this goal primarily through the annual budget process;
- uses knowledge about higher education issues at the provincial, national, and international levels to formulate policy advice and draft legislation for the Government; and,
- represents the interests of the universities and their students in the development of programs for student aid.

The Universities Council of British Columbia (UCBC), the Government's advisory body on university matters, was wound up at the end of the 1986/87 fiscal year, and responsibility was transferred to the universities division.

The Universities

The University Act describes the functions and duties of the university as:

- the organization of the faculty to provide courses of instruction in an effective manner
- the provision of instruction in all branches of knowledge
- the establishment of facilities for the pursuit of original research
- the provision of fellowships, scholarships and other rewards to encourage and facilitate proficiency in instruction and research
- the provision of continuing education programs in academic and cultural fields throughout the province
- generally carrying out the work of the university through the cooperative effort of the board, senate and the other constituent parts of the university

UNIVERSITIES

Enrolment

In November, 1986, approximately 50,000 students (full-time and part-time) were enrolled at the three public universities: the University of British Columbia, Simon Fraser University, and the University of Victoria. Graduate students accounted for nearly 13 percent of the total. Headcount enrolment dropped by 153 students between 1985/86 and 1986/87, reflecting an increase of 0.3 percent in full-time students combined with a reduction of 1.6 percent part-time students. Table 1 shows total enrolment on a full-time equivalent (FTE) basis for the years 1982/83 to 1986/87.

Table 1 – Fiscal Year FTE Enrolment

Program	1982 – 83	1983 – 84	1984 – 85	1985 – 86	1986 – 87
Undergraduate					
General Programs	29 389	29 939	28 838	27 433	27 636
Professional Programs	7 044	7 692	7 407	8 072	7 738
Health Sciences	1 784	1 782	1 722	1 812	1 830
Subtotal	38 217	39 413	38 017	37 317	36 534
Percent of Total	87.2%	86.8%	86.6%	86.5%	87.0%
Graduate					
General Programs	4 084	4 291	4 126	4 091	3 846
Professional Programs	928	1 071	1 104	1 036	963
Health Sciences	589	622	635	683	657
Subtotal	5 601	5 984	5 865	5 810	5 466
Percent of Total	12.8%	13.2%	13.4%	13.5%	13.0%
Total					
General Programs	33 473	34 230	32 964	31 524	30 812
Professional Programs	7 972	8 763	8 511	9 108	8 701
Health Sciences	2 373	2 404	2 407	2 495	2 487
Total	43 818	45 397	43 882	43 127	42 670

Note: Data include students enrolled in the Bachelor of Arts degree program at the Open Learning Institute.
Source: UCBC; Ministry of Advanced Education and Job Training.

UNIVERSITIES

Student Fees

Table 2 shows average tuition fees for the 1986/87 academic year for full-time Canadian and foreign students entering first-year Arts at selected Canadian universities. The universities are ranked by domestic fees in descending order.

Table 2 - Undergraduate Tuition Fees For Selected Canadian Universities
1986 – 87 (First Year Arts)

University	Canadian Students	Foreign Students
Dalhousie University	$1 575	$3 075
University of New Brunswick	$1 530	$3 025
University of P.E.I.	$1 480	$2 980
Simon Fraser	$1 432	$2 092
Victoria	$1 350	$2 363
British Columbia	$1 320	$3 300
University of Toronto	$1 265	$4 770
University of Saskatchewan	$1 075	$1 075
Memorial University	$1 056	$1 056
University of Manitoba	$1 002	$1 002
University of Alberta	$878	$1 317
McGill University	$570	$5 800

(Source: Statistics Canada.)

Foreign Students

In 1986/87, foreign (visa) students accounted for 5.0 percent of total B.C. university enrolment. The public universities began charging higher fees to visa students in 1984.

Student Success (Table 3)

In the academic year ending 1987, the three universities awarded a total of 9,021 degrees: 7,407 Bachelor and first professional degrees, 1,367 Master's degrees, and 247 Doctorates. Of the total degrees conferred, 33 percent were in the Humanities and Social Sciences, 15 percent in the Sciences, 15 percent in Education, 11 percent in Commerce and Administration, 9 percent in Applied Sciences, 7 percent in Health Sciences, 4 percent in Fine Arts, 4 percent in the social professions, and 2 percent in Interdisciplinary Studies. Table 3 shows the number of degrees awarded from 1983 to 1987.

Table 3 Degrees Conferred
1982 to 1986

Academic Year Ending	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Undergraduate					
Bachelor and first prof.	6 104	6 579	6 755	7 364	7 407
Graduate					
Master	1 230	1 244	1 320	1 432	1 367
Doctorate	153	177	195	218	247
Subtotal	1 383	1 421	1 515	1 650	1 614
Total	7 487	8 000	8 270	9 014	9 021

[Source: UCBC, Ministry of Advanced Education and Job Training]

The number of degrees awarded showed little change between 1986 and 1987. Graduate degrees now account for over 17 percent of all degrees awarded.

Washington State Reciprocity Agreement

The three universities are signatories to a Reciprocity Agreement with the State of Washington Higher Education Coordinating Board that waives non-resident tuition fees for a fixed number of British Columbia students attending certain post-secondary institutions in the State. In return, the universities agree to waive foreign student fees for Washington residents studying in the province. The Agreement aims at having a reasonable balance of students in both jurisdictions. In 1986-87, there were 93 students from British Columbia enrolled in Washington universities under the Agreement; 18 undergraduates and 32 graduates from Washington were enrolled in British Columbia.

Research

The research activities of the public universities are of vital importance not only to the institutions themselves, but also to the economy of the province. The universities employ over 70 percent of the research employees in the province.

Research funding comes from several sources: for non-sponsored and sponsored research, the university is responsible for the researcher's salary and general overhead costs; for contracted research, the total costs are covered by the contractor. Most sponsored research assistance comes from the federal research granting councils in the form of awards and equipment. These awards are made through competitions to ensure that the best proposals receive support.

In 1986-87, the universities were awarded over $80 million in research grants, the main source being the federal granting councils which accounted for about 59 percent of the total. Other federal agencies contributed about 10 percent, provincial and local governments about 9 percent, Canadian companies and foundations about 15 percent, and, other sources (including the university budget) about 7 percent. Of the total awarded, UBC, received 79.9 percent, SFU 10.7 percent; and UVic 9.4 percent.

Funding Activities

The provincial government provides the bulk of university funding through its General Purpose Operating Contributions. The provincial operating grants account for approximately eighty percent of the universities' general operating income.

In 1986-87, base operating grants were $271,645,850. In addition, the universities received $30.8 million from the Fund for Excellence in Education for faculty adjustments, research activities, and Centres of Excellence projects.

Table 4 - General Provincial Operating Contributions
1982/83 – 1986/87
($000's)

University	1982 – 83	1983 – 84	1984 – 85	1985 – 86	1986 – 87
U.B.C.	180 713	180 713	171 677	170 167	179 825
S.F.U.	66 565	66 565	63 236	63 657	66 748
U. Vic.	53 716	53 716	51 030	52 747	55 933
Total	$300 994	$300 994	$285 943	$286 571	$302 506

(Source: UCBC; Ministry of Advanced Education and Job Training)

Table 4 shows operating grants by university for 1986/87; grants for Centres of Excellence projects are shown in Table 5.

Table 5 - Grants For Centres Of Excellence Projects
By Institution 1986/87 (Dollars)

	U.B.C.	S.F.U.	U. Vic.
Biotechnology	2 000 000	20 000	
International Business	290 000		
N. Asia Legal Studies	30 000		
Integrated Computer	40 000		
Forestry	40 000		
Admin. Systems	1 080 000		
Centre Systems Science		350 000	
Media Res. (Film)		240 000	
Tourism Centre		40 000	
Information Tech.		250 000	
Engineering			400 000
Pacific Rim Studies			400 000
Forest Science			20 000
Total	3 480 000	900 000	820 000

(Source: UCBC; Tri-University Presidents' Council; Ministry of Advanced Education and Job Training.)

Summary Statements

Grants For Centres Of Excellence Projects

Biotechnology - Enable UBC and SFU to build a presence in molecular biology and biochemistry, especially as it pertains to research in forestry, fish culture, and other fields.

International Business - Expand the involvement of the UBC Faculty of Business Administration by creating two senior research positions, as well as establishing an international journal, develop seminars and workshops, and appoint research associates.

North Asia Legal Studies - The importance of Northern Asia trade and international relations with B.C. will be strengthened by the establishment of a special program, built on the existing Japanese Legal Studies Program, to better understand the Northern Asia legal system, especially China.

Integrated Computer - Rapid developments in the field have required that a conscious effort be made to integrate the computing needs of a number of fields. This is especially true with computer communications, VLSI design, expert systems, logic programming, and others.

Forestry - A concerted effort to integrate the resources of several faculties and departments to focus on identification and resolution of problems in forest harvesting, processing, marketing, forest regeneration, lignin chemistry, and management information systems.

Administrative Systems - To develop a number of information and management systems at UBC to enable improvements in administrative processes at the University.

Centre for System Science - Encourage the development of multi-disciplinary approaches to problem solving and research in expert systems, microelectronics, and communication systems. Expertise will be drawn from the department of mathematics, physics, geography, philosophy, and others.

Media resources - Major changes in the film, video, and music industries have significantly transformed the production methods. This project would establish a focus where students and professionals would interact with leading artists and engineers to develop a pool of talent.

Tourism Centre - This initiative provided planning funds to establish a multi-disciplinary tourism research and education program. In addition, an Advanced Tourism Policy Seminar was held.

Information Technology - The purpose was to enhance general computer literacy of all students at the graduate and undergraduate levels.

Engineering - The proposal will establish a Department of Mechanical (industrial) Engineering leading to the following degrees: B. Eng, MA.Sc, and Ph.D. The program will specialize in Computer Aided Design, Robotics, Industrial Engineering, and Ocean Engineering.

Pacific Rim Studies - The project will establish an inter-disciplinary effort focussing on economic relations and law of the Pacific Rim. The project will establish three chairs; two in the economic relations of China and Japan, with the third chair concentrating on comparative law of the Pacific Rim.

Forest Science - This proposal combined the existing federal and provincial forest research capability with care faculty at UVic to develop a flexible, contemporary presence in forest research.

Capital Support Program

The Capital Support Program supports three main areas:

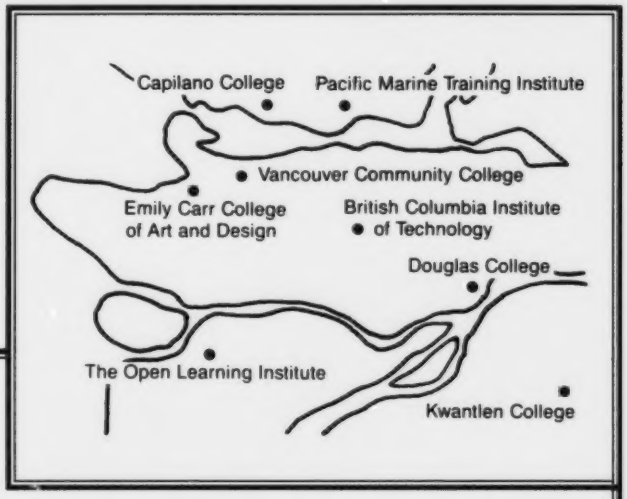
- purchase of capital equipment items
- maintenance work and improvements to existing facilities (public work and renovations)
- construction of new facilities

The present capital plant of the three universities has an insurable replacement value exceeding $1.6 billion. Each fiscal year, funding is provided to each university to maintain and to make improvements to the existing inventory of facilities. In the past few years, revenue problems forced the government to restrain funding for minor capital projects. However, in 1986-87, grants for public works and renovations were increased to $8 million, an increase of nearly 50 percent over the previous year.

MINISTRY OF ADVANCED EDUCATION AND JOB TRAINING

COLLEGES & INSTITUTES

Locations of Colleges and Institutes



COLLEGES & INSTITUTES

Colleges and Institutes offer a wide variety of programs to students of all ages throughout the province. The system is a comprehensive one, serving over 70,000 students.

Colleges:

In 1986-87, there were 15 colleges in the province, with over 100 service delivery locations throughout B.C., established to serve specific program needs or geographic areas. As each college tries to carry some programs relevant to its surrounding geographic areas, the mix of courses varies somewhat. However, all colleges offer courses in four main fields: academic, career/technical, vocational, and adult basic education/continuing education.

	College	Main Campus Location
1)	Camosun College	Victoria
2)	Capilano College	North Vancouver
3)	Cariboo College	Kamloops
4)	College of New Caledonia	Prince George
5)	Douglas College	New Westminster
6)	East Kootenay Community	Cranbrook
7)	Fraser Valley College	Chilliwack
8)	Kwantlen College	Surrey
9)	Malaspina College	Nanaimo
10)	North Island College	Comox
11)	Northern Lights College	Dawson Creek
12)	Northwest Community College	Terrace
13)	Okanagan College	Kelowna
14)	Selkirk College	Castlegar
15)	Vancouver Community College	Vancouver

Institutes:

There are four provincial institutes in British Columbia, all located in the Lower Mainland area. Unlike the colleges, the institutes have a province-wide mandate, offering programs with a high degree of specialization

Institute	Main Campus Location
B.C. Institute of Technology	Burnaby
Emily Carr College of Art & Design	Vancouver
Open Learning Institute	Richmond
Pacific Marine Training Institute	North Vancouver

COLLEGES & INSTITUTES

Mission

The expressed mission of the colleges and institutes system is to provide educational opportunities that will help adults meet continuing and changing individual and societal needs. These opportunities will be provided in a way that recognizes the aspirations of individuals, the present and future requirements of society for economic and social development, the priorities of government, the structure of the Province's post-secondary educational system, and the national and international context within which the system functions.

Administration

In all colleges and institutes, authority is delegated to a Board of Governors, whose members are appointed by the Ministry. These Boards manage, administer, and direct the affairs of the college or institute, and pass bylaws for the orderly conduct of business. The chief executive officer is responsible for the day to day operation.

During the past year, almost 200 citizens throughout the province served on these governing boards.

Enrolment

In 1986/87, total student enrolment (full-time and part-time) in colleges and institutes was over 70,000. In non-vocational programs (academic and career/technical), enrolment was 58,499, a slight decrease of 0.21 percent from the previous year. In vocational programs, there were 11,616 students enrolled full-time.

COLLEGES & INSTITUTES

Table 1 shows total non-vocational program enrolments at each institution and college for the last four years.

Table 1 - Headcount Enrolment in Non-Vocational Programs
By Institution, 1983/84 - 1986/87

Institution	1983 – 84	1984 – 85	1985 – 86	1986 – 87
Institute				
B.C.I.T.	13 169	14 000	13 067	12 464
Emily Carr	671	651	923	657
Open Learning	4 051	4 667	5 221	5 967
Subtotal	17 891	19 328	19 211	19 088
College				
Camosun	3 175	3 426	3 570	3 695
Capilano	3 540	3 798	4 091	3 779
Cariboo	2 863	2 746	2 757	2 888
David Thompson	338	0	0	0
Douglas	3 660	4 084	4 128	4 133
East Kootenay	999	820	634	699
Fraser Valley	1 929	2 074	2 014	2 152
Kwantlen	3 268	3 302	3 312	3 135
Malaspina	2 277	1 947	1 934	2 111
New Caledonia	2 035	1 811	2 128	1 966
North Island	2 253	2 065	2 585	2 084
Northern Lights	766	913	742	612
Northwest	467	398	351	305
Okanagan	3 112	3 047	3 135	3 416
Selkirk	907	985	903	901
Vancouver Comm.	7 227	7 045	7 126	7 535
Subtotal	38 816	38 301	39 410	39 411
Total	56 707	57 629	58 621	59 499

[Source: B.C. Post-Secondary Enrolment Statistics, 1986/87.]

Table 2 shows the total vocational program enrolments by institution for the last three years.

Table 2 - Total College Enrolment in Vocational Programs By Institution, 1984/85 - 1986/87

Institution	1984 – 85	1985 – 86	1986 – 87
Institute			
B.C.I,T and P.V.I..	2940	3039	1387
Emily Carr	0	0	0
Open Learning	0	0	0
Pacific Marine Training.	156	229	134
Subtotal	3096	3268	1521
College			
Camosun	1330	1049	819
Capilano	340	289	242
Cariboo	865	554	692
Douglas	435	447	477
East Kootenay	330	338	267
Fraser Valley	415	354	362
Kwantlen	632	706	672
Malaspina	1004	1030	1004
New Caledonia	710	603	579
North Island	296	377	326
Northern Lights	491	471	404
Northwest	570	555	653
Okanagan	725	637	686
Selkirk	444	496	439
Vancouver Comm.	2813	2934	2473
Subtotal	11 400	10 840	10 095
Total	14 496	14 108	11 616

[Source: B.C. Post-Secondary Enrolment Statistics, 1986/87.]
Note: BCIT and PVI amalgamated in 1985/86.
(* The sizeable difference in enrolments between 1985-86 and 1986-87 results from the closure of the Maple Ridge Campus and from a revised system of counting students.)

New Programs and Major Expansions

During this reporting period, a number of new training programs were approved. (Table 3)

Table 3 - New Programs Approved Fiscal Year 1986/87

Institution	Program Title	Funded Training Capacity (FTE)
B.C.I.T	Inboard/Outboard Apprenticeship	3
	Natural Resources, Year 3	3
	Mechanical Systems	41
	Advanced Industrial Materials	10
	Non-Destructive Testing	10
	Automotive Electrical Upgrade	6
	Automotive CNG/LPG Upgrade	6
	Machinist	22
	Carpentry Upgrade	10
	Post-Basic Nursing	30
Camosun	BEST/BJRT	19
	TRAC - Adult Special Education	24
	Post-Basic Nursing	10
Capilano	Creative Activities	3
College of New Caledonia	Dental Hygiene	20
	Entry Level Automotive	14
Douglas	BOE Electronics	14
	Early Childhood Education - Post-Basic	16
East Kootenay	Cook Training and Hospitality	11
Emily Carr	Telecourse	20
Kwantlen	Electronics Specialties	5
Malaspina	Fisheries Office	15
	Continuing Health Care Administration	10
	Nursing	20
	Appliance Repair	10
North Island	Part-time English Language Training	6
	Word Processing	24
Northern Lights	Welding Apprenticeship	2
	Helicopter Mechanics	11
Northwest	Part-time English Language Training	16
	Mariculture	14
Okanagan	Medical Office Assistant	6
	Word Processing	15
Open Learning	Hospitality and Tourism	18
	Electrical	7
	Refrigeration Mechanic	10
	Heavy Duty Mechanic	10
	Journeyman Upgrading	5
VCC	Recreational Facilities Management•	30
	Dental Hygiene	20
	TRAC - Adult Special Education	14
	Charcuterie	15
	BOE - Food Processing	14
	Building Service Worker•	29

(• transferred from BCIT)

Fund for Excellence in Education

In February, 1986, the Government announced the Fund for Excellence in Education. The colleges and institutes received over $27 million from the Fund in 1986-87. Table 4 shows new programs which were developed from the Fund. In addition, the Fund provided monies for some system-wide adjustments such as non-salary inflation, growth, and continued support for Business Development Centres.

Table 4 Fund for Excellence in Education Projects
Colleges and Institutes 1986/87

I. System Wide Initiatives

Equipment Upgrade	$4,000,000
Computer Upgrade	2,000,000
Industrial Education	485,000
Student Aid	250,000
TOTAL	$6,735,000

II. Institution Based Projects

Institution	Project	Allocation for 1986/87
B.C.I.T	Applied Research Development Centre	$ 225 000
	Equipment for New Programs	717,000
	Health Science Video Disk - IBM	100,000
Camosun	Computer Based Education	166,000
	Welding/Ind. Fab. Technology	30,000
	Residential Renovations Program	165,000
Capilano	Computer Centre - Achieve/Excellence	250,000
	Increasing Classroom Capacity	152,000
Cariboo	Energy Management	158,000
	Automated Design & Graphics Centre	200,000
Douglas	Maple Ridge Community Education Centre	150,000
	Entertainment Arts	100,000
Emily Carr	Outreach Foundation - Telecourse	120,000
	Mobile Art Studio	50,000
	Computer Interface - Fine Art/Design	175,000
East Kootenay	Interactive Learning Centre	160,000
	Cook T.Q. Upgrading	69,600
Fraser Valley	Agriculture Technology	200,000
	Drafting Program CAD Capacity	70,00
Kwantlen	Mobile Computer Laboratory	105,000
	Computer Assisted Learning Centre	72,907
	Microcomputer Enhancement	200,000
Malaspina	Productivity in Education through Technology	246,000
New Caledonia	Electronics Engineering Upgrade	73,000
	Rehab. Services Worker Training	121,000
North Island	Computer Options - Learning/Training	165,000
	Microcomputer Applications	145,500
Northern Lights	Entrepreneurial Manufacturing	222,600
	Student Enterprise	68,000
Northwest	ARPA - Marine Training	58,000
Open Learning Authority	DIscovery Training Network	400,000
Okanagan	Business Development Centre	180,000
	Recreational Vehicle - Main./Service	133,000
Open Learning Institute	ESL	190,000
Selkirk	Graphic Comm. Computerized Printing	80,000
	Entrepreneurial Immersion Program	88,500
VCC	Hospitality & Tourism Centre Study	60,000
	Building Your Own Business	240,000
	From Tax User to Tax Payer	285,000
	TOTAL	$6,391,107
	GRAND TOTAL	$13,126,107

Curriculum Projects

The college and institute system ensures that curriculum quality and program standards are maintained by:

- regular internal review and revision of standards;
- establishment of training standards that enable program graduates to enter trades and professions once other entry requirements to the occupations are met; and,
- ensuring that content and length of programming are based on the skills and knowledge required for competency in the related occupations.

Institutional Evaluation

Each college or institute submits a statement of mission, goals and objectives to the Ministry in the form of a Five-Year Plan which is updated annually. Evaluation directly related to this statement is conducted through an institution evaluation process as a cooperative project of the British Columbia Council of College and Institute Principals working with the Ministry. Through this process, information is gathered and analyzed, and recommendations are directed towards institutional improvement and renewal.

A firm plan for implementing the recommendations produced by the evaluation process is an internal part of the institutional evaluation process. Ongoing reviews of instructional programs, governance, and support functions are undertaken as well as comprehensive institution-wide evaluations with self-study and external audits conducted on a five-year cycle. In 1986/87, the following institutions were subject to external evaluations: Cariboo, Douglas, Emily Carr, Kwantlen, North Island, and Vancouver Community College.

Funding Activities

For the fiscal year 1986/87, provincial operating grants for colleges and institutes totalled $273.7 million, an increase of 4.15 percent compared to the previous year. Table 5 (next page) shows the provincial operating grants provided to the colleges and institutes for the period 1985/86 to 1986/87.

Table 5 - College and Institute Operating Grants By Institution, 1985/86 and 1986/87 ($000's)

Institution	1985 – 86	1986 – 87
Institute		
B.C.I.T.	$34,323	$55,368
Emily Carr College of Art	4,524	5,335
Pacific Marine Training Institute	1,308	1,595
Pacific Vocational Institute	18,578	•
Open Learning Institute	5,036	5,577
Subtotal	63,769	67,875
College		
Camosun	17,261	18,409
Capilano	11,863	12,510
Cariboo	13,837	14,146
Douglas	13,689	15,833
East Kootenay	5,431	5,570
Fraser Valley	7,993	8,874
Kwantlen	13,911	15,090
Malaspina	13,626	15,266
New Caledonia	11,503	12,008
North Island	6,464	7,198
Northern Lights	6,217	6,458
Northwest	6,325	6,464
Okanagan	14,217	14,818
Selkirk	10,502	10,490
Vancouver Community	41,937	42,665
Subtotal	194,775	205,799
Total	$258,544	$273,674

• BCIT and Pacific Vocational Institute amalgamated.
[Source: Ministry records]

Table 6
Provincial Operating Grants Per FTE Student
(Full-Time Equivalent)
1983/84 - 1986/87

TOTAL	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Operating Grant Estimates	$279,242,700	$267,550,000	$262,774,600	$273,670,000
FTE Enrolment	49,966	49,338	50,726	49,930
Operating Estimates per FTE	5,589	5,423	5,180	5,481

Table 7
Actual FTE Enrolment by Major Program
1983/84 - 1986/87

Program	1984/85	Percent	1985/86	Percent	1986/86	Percent
Career Technical	16,962	34.3	17,392	34.3	17,159	34.36
University Transfer	12,073	24.5	12,223	24.1	12,500	25.03
Vocational	11,976	24.3	13,878	27.4	12,895	25.83
Adult Basic Education	4,254	14.7	6,303	12.4	6,678	13.38
Apprenticeship	1,073	2.1	930	1.8	698	1.40
Total	49,338	100.0	50,726	100.0	49,932	100.00

Actual Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) enrolment in major programs is used as a measure of the new term that the college and institute programs support in a given year. Table 7 shows actual FTE enrolments (including temporary funded enrolment) and as a percentage of total enrolments for the past three years.

Source: Provincial Budgets, Post Secondary Enrolment Reports, Estimates Books.
(Note: Includes temporary funded enrolment.)

MINISTRY OF ADVANCED EDUCATION AND JOB TRAINING

WOMEN'S SECRETARIAT & YOUTH COUNCIL

Women's Secretariat and Youth Council

In November, 1986, the Women's Secretariat (formerly Women's Programs) and the B.C. Youth Advisory Council were moved from the Ministry of Labour and Consumer Services to the Ministry of Provincial Secretary and Government Services. On December 1, 1986, the Deputy Minister of Women's Programs became Deputy Minister in the newly formed Ministry of Advanced Education and Job Training. At the same time, the Women's Secretariat and the Youth Council were moved to the new Ministry.

The Women's Secretariat

The Women's Secretariat is the provincial government agency that coordinates efforts to improve the standing of all women in the province. Established in 1982 (as Women's Programs), the Secretariat works to promote social and economic opportunities for all women in B.C. To meet this goal, the Women's Secretariat:

1. provides a focal point within the Provincial Government for input from employers, counsellors, educators, unions, and the general public on issues affecting women;

2. coordinates the development and implementation of government programs and policies to ensure equality of opportunity and advancement for women in the social, economic, and political life of B.C.;

3. ensures that the government, as a major employer, shows leadership in providing employment and advancement opportunities for women in the public service;

4. represents, through the Minister responsible, women's issues at senior levels of government;

5. generates data and conducts research in support of policy initiatives, and provides information on a wide variety of issues affecting women; and

6. supports the implementation of the 1986 "Plan for Progress", a five-year government commitment to women's issues.

WOMEN'S SECRETARIAT & YOUTH COUNCIL

Conferences:

During the year 1986/87, several important conferences were hosted by the Women's Secretariat. The first of these was The Cultural Barriers Symposium: The Role of Minority Women in the Women's Movement. Held in Victoria in May, 1986, the meeting was organized by the Victoria Status of Women Action Group. Ninety women from many different cultural backgrounds attended the day long session.

In June, at Fairmont Hot Springs, British Columbia sponsored and co-chaired with the Canadian Status of Women the 5th Annual Meeting of Federal/Provincial/Territorial Ministers Responsible for the Status of Women. From across the country, colleagues came together to discuss Training, Child Care, Family Violence, and Immigrant, Native and Visible Minority Women. B.C. took the lead in dealing with Immigrant and Visible Minority Women, and chaired many other discussions.

Over 400 women gathered for the Business Ownership for Women Conference on October 23, 1986, in Vancouver. The meeting was the first in a series, held in conjunction with representatives of the joint planning committee on women and self-employment. As the first such event held in B.C. for female business owners, the conference proved very successful, attracting large crowds to hear workshops and guest speakers.

The Women's Secretariat also participated in the November Federal/Provincial/Territorial Meeting of Ministers Responsible for the Status of Women. This meeting focussed on the paper "Towards a Labour Force Strategy -- A Framework for Training for Women". The provincial government has endorsed the paper and incorporated it into future planning to assist B.C. women.

Other Activities:

The Women's Secretariat operates two offices; an executive, policy development and research office in Victoria, and a resource centre office in Vancouver.

Through a variety of publications, information about women's programs is delivered to the public. Several times a year, the "Women's Secretariat Newsletter" is published, containing reports on government policies and conferences, funding, new initiatives in business, outstanding individuals, educational courses, and other news pertinent to women's issues. Pamphlets included "Women and Pensions", and "Women's Grants Program".

Programs for women are delivered through peer counselling, liaison with women's groups and educational institutions, personal appearances and speeches by the Deputy Minister, and the funding of programs and projects. Women's Secretariat staff work closely with all ministries and agencies of government, at the provincial level, in identifying and analyzing issues and in developing policies, programs and legislation to benefit women in British Columbia. Staff also work closely with government officials responsible for the status of women in all provinces, as well as the government of Canada.

Women's Grants Program:

The Women's Grants Program is designed to encourage innovative employment and training projects for women in British Columbia. Priority in funding is given to projects that:

- encourage women to become entrepreneurs and employers;
- increase training opportunities;
- increase the range of occupations available to women;
- minimize the negative impacts of technology;
- target specific regional needs and have letters of support from recognized community groups

Over the past year, Women's Secretariat grants expenditures totalled $247,500. Fifty-eight organizations were assisted in providing programs for women.

The Youth Council

The Youth Advisory Council continued to meet during the year, providing information on activities and needs of young people. The majority functions of the Council, representing all young people in all areas of the province, are:

- to provide a communication link between young people and the government
- to organize discussions with youth to identify common goals, ideas, and opportunities;
- to solicit ideas and support from community groups and young people for the development of proposals for submission to government;
- to identify concepts that involve community organizations and groups in initiatives of benefit to youth.

Two issues of the Youth Advisory Council newsletter, as well as the booklet, "The Next Step", were published during the year. Both were designed to give information on activities of the council and on issues of importance to young people in the province.

The Youth Grants Program, established as a pilot program in December, 1985, continued to stimulate new ideas for projects of benefit to young people and their communities. The program was designed for young people to develop ideas of how they could develop as individuals and become active participants in society. Members of the B.C. Youth Advisory Council assessed applications and recommended approvals to the Minister.

Thirty-nine grants, totalling $470,000, were approved for projects of benefit to approximately 2,150 young people and their communities.

MINISTRY OF ADVANCED EDUCATION AND JOB TRAINING

APPRENTICESHIP & EMPLOYMENT TRAINING

Apprenticeship and Employment Training

Mandate:

The mandate of the Apprenticeship and Employment Training Division involves the design, development, implementation, and administration of programs which influence and stimulate the provincial labour market and workforce.

Apprenticeship Program

The Apprenticeship Training Program combines practical on-the-job work experience with technically oriented in-school instruction. The former is acquired through experiences working with journeymen already skilled in the trade; the latter is acquired through attendance at public college or private training institution classes. Apprenticeship is a three party agreement involving:

i) the employer, who agrees to provide on-the-job, practical work experience and adequate supervision;

ii) the apprentice, who agrees to fulfill certain work-related obligations; and

iii) the Ministry of Advanced Education and Job Training, which provides appropriate vocational training and counselling for a specified number of months.

Established in 1936, the Program fills the need for skilled tradesmen in B.C. with people who have received standard training and have demonstrated acceptable skill, knowledge, and proficiency. Today, there are 180 apprenticeable trades of which 50 include formal technical training.

As of March 31, 1987, there were over 10,000 apprentices registered with the Apprenticeship Training Programs.

Apprenticeship Act

The Apprenticeship Training Program is governed by the Apprenticeship Act. Under an agreement signed pursuant to the B.C./Canada Agreement on Training, the federal government reimburses expenditures for technical training classes for

apprentices, monitors apprenticeable situations, develops and produces trade training guides, and provides simulated practical work experience. The Act establishes a Provincial Apprenticeship Board, defines the duties of the director, lists trades designated or apprenticeable, provides for the terms of the agreement between employer and apprentice, permits the certification of successful participants within the Apprenticeship Training Program, and generally defines the terms of the program throughout the Province.

Employment Training

In May, 1986, JobTrac - Job Training and Job Access - was introduced. A comprehensive employment and training strategy with an overall budget of $43 million, JobTrac brought together and coordinated many existing programs run by several different ministries.

JobTrac has three main objectives:

- to simplify public access to information on labour market programs and post-secondary educational opportunities;
- to assist people on Income Assistance to rejoin the labour force through job preparation, training, and work experience programs;
- to help youth, unemployed persons, workers needing skills upgrade ing or retraining, and disabled individuals, through work experience, training programs, and rehabilitative services.

With these three guiding objectives, JobTrac programs were organized into three different streams.

1) Programs to Improve Access to Information

(Budget: $1.1 million)

A pilot "One-Stop Centre" for employment, education, and training services opened in Prince George in October, 1986. This centre brought together provincial employment and training programs, as well as the rehabilitation services of the Ministry of Social Services and Housing, College of New Caledonia, and the Open Learning Agency. Through the Knowledge Network, community service programming helped to advertise the available resources, and a telecommunications network provided a direct link between the centre and the satellite communities of MacKenzie and Fort St. James.

2) Programs to Give Jobs and Training for Persons Receiving Income Assistance (Budget: $17 million)

a/ Employment Subsidy Program funded wage subsidies to small businesses, providing jobs for 1,280 individuals on income assistance. Because of its success the previous year, this program was increased considerably in 1986-87. ($1.5 M)

b/ Through the Ministry of Forests and Lands, over 1,000 individuals participated in forestry jobs, with benefits both to the improved resource base and to the workers, who received valuable training in forest industry activities. ($10 M)

c/ An assessment and Referral Pilot Project was established to help social assistance recipients in three areas of the province. Participating individuals helped to catalogue their work experience and skills; this information was then marketed to companies seeking employees. Results were very satisfactory and set the standard for future growth, province-wide, in this project. ($300,000)

d/ The Assistance to Employment activities within the Ministry of Social Services and Housing provided valuable help to individuals to participate in training and work opportunities, including transportation and clothing allowances, and skills upgrading programs. ($5.2 M)

3) Programs for Youth, the Unemployed, the Unskilled, and the Disabled (budget: $24.3 million)

a/ Programs directed at students and youth provided over 6,000 jobs, ranging from two to six months in duration.

Programs included:

i. Challenge '86 - reimbursed employers who hired and trained youth or students during the summer months; ($10. M)

ii. Student Venture Loan - provided 180 loans to students who wished to develop and operate their own small business during the summer;

iii. Graduates First Job - assisted 360 students to find employment in their field of study. ($1. M)

b/ University level training programs provided another 2,600 opportunities for students to obtain career related training. ($5.3 M)

c/ General training opportunities are available with private sector employers throughout the province. Through the Industrial Training, Women's Non-Traditional Employment Programs, 1,700 participants gained new skills leading to permanent employment. ($4. M)

d/ Vocational Rehabilitation Programs offer a range of services to help disabled individuals enter or re-enter the work force. Services include assessment, education, training, job placement, and counselling. Over 2,500 persons participated in various programs during the 1986-87 year. ($4. M)

In total, over 15,000 individuals participated in JobTrac activities during the year. In addition, the positive results achieved by the pilot One-Stop Centre in Prince George, the pilot Assessment and Referral Project, and the valuable support services of the Assistance to Employment group, have led to their incorporation into the 1987-88 JobTrac initiative.

Apprenticeship Programs:

Apprenticeship programs assisted over 10,000 people this year by providing technical training, remedial and upgrading services for apprentices and journeymen. ($11.785 M)

The four types of apprenticeship programs are:

i. technical courses at public colleges and institutes

ii. upgrading and retraining programs for apprentices and journeymen

iii. remedial apprenticeship training

iv. simulated practical training

Private Training Institutions

To protect the interests of consumers and to ensure that acceptable courses of instruction are provided, all schools providing employment-related programs are required to be registered and bonded in accordance with the Apprenticeship Act.

In its effort to resolve complaints, foster good will, promote new techniques, and monitor standards of program delivery, the Private Training Institutions office establishes and maintains constant contact with the many private training institutions registered to operate in British Columbia.

The number of private training institutions has increased steadily and this expansion is expected to continue as more and more students opt for individualized instruction offered in private training institutions.

An official directory of all private training institutions and their courses is published regularly; and with the introduction of computers in the private training institutions office, the provision of accurate and up-to-date information is enhanced.

During the year, 351 schools offering correspondence and/or practical courses were registered under the Apprenticeship Act. Of these, 297 were re-registrations from the previous fiscal year. 81 new schools were evaluated and approved to receive certificates of registration. Twenty-seven schools discontinued operation.

These figures represent a growth of 13.96 percent in the number of private training institutions. Based on statistics provided by schools for the year ended March 31, 1987, student population exceeded 35,000.

The office administered the Student Financial Assistance Program, awarding 912 students non-repayable grants averaging $105.00 each on the basis of demonstrated financial need.

Science and Technology

Near the end of the fiscal year, the Throne Speech at the opening of the first Session of the Thirty-fourth Parliament indicated that a transfer of responsibility for the government's science and technology component would be made to the Ministry of Advanced Education and Job Training. Two major initiatives to flow from that transfer were the creation of the Premier's Advisory Council on Science and Technology, and the development of a science and technology strategy for the province.

MINISTRY OF ADVANCED EDUCATION AND JOB TRAINING

FINANCE & SUPPORT SERVICES

Finance and Administration

During the reporting year of 1986/87, major changes took place within the Ministry. To ensure the coordination, provision, and maintenance of support services for Ministry programs, a review was made to define the organizational structure required for effective financial management within the Ministry. As well, the classification and recruitment process for the staffing of financial management positions was begun.

To meet the increased accounting and reporting requirements, the manual financial system was converted to a computerized one.

The Financial Services branch was responsible for the following areas of administration:

1. Provision of disbursement, accounting, payroll, financial reporting, and revenue management and control services for the Ministry;
2. budget coordination, preparation and submission, monitoring and variance analysis, financial planning, forecasting and control and chart of accounts maintenance for all Ministry operations;
3. management of Ministry facilities including office space, telecommunication services, postal services, vehicle management, and other related office services;
4. maintenance of an ongoing liaison with the various branches of the Ministry of Finance, including the Comptroller General's Office, Treasury Board staff, and other government agencies regarding matters of finance and finance administration.

DISTANCE EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Until recently, independent study was synonymous with enrolment in home study courses offered by post-secondary institutions. However, the term has taken on a broader meaning as modern technology has taken learning out of the traditional classroom setting and brought it directly into the home and other environments via television and other media.

Distance education serves British Columbians who need or prefer to take courses outside the normal classroom setting:

- People who live a great distance from any post-secondary education campus or are unable to arrange transportation to attend regular classes.
- People who need to stay at home or cannot attend classes conducted during instructional hours.
- People who are disabled.
- People who want to study on their own at their own pace.

Through cooperative ventures, the universities, colleges, and institutes have implemented a variety of distance education learning opportunities which are offered by individual institutions or through the Open Learning Institute, the Knowledge Network, the Open University Consortium and the Telecollege group.

a) **The Open Learning Institute (OLI)** was established in 1978 to provide first level courses in career, technical, and vocational studies and adult basic education (Grade 10 or Grade 12 completion). OLI was later given additional authority to grant Bachelor level university degrees. Distance education methods are used almost exclusively, the core of which is television-supported interdisciplinary courses.

b) **The Knowledge Network of the West (KNOW)** was established in 1980 to serve as the educational communications authority for the Province. Programming is telecast 98 hours per week via Canada's Anik C-3 Satellite to some 250 communities throughout British Columbia and locations in the Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Alberta. The Knowledge Network provides credit tele-courses for persons wanting to upgrade their qualifications as well as children's programming, support for classroom-based courses, and cultural programming.

c) **The Open University Consortium** was established by provincial initiative in 1985 to coordinate and extend distance education opportunities in British Columbia by bringing together educational institutions and agencies. The Consortium makes it possible for students to combine courses offered by member institutions to obtain a recognized university degree through the Open Learning Institute. Non-credit courses are also available.

d) **A Telecollege group**, established in 1980 on the initiative of several colleges and school districts located in the Lower Mainland and based in the Vancouver Community College, acquires educational films and video materials which are then shown on the Knowledge Network.

Television is used in several ways to support distance education:

- To provide an audio-visual component supporting home-based and classroom based courses.
- To supplement conventional print and audio materials with visual presentation.
- To provide students with supplementary programming which will enhance their understanding of basic course material.

During the reporting period, special designated funding of $8,276,756 was provided for the development of university programs in non-metropolitan areas of British Columbia and for the operations of the Knowledge Network of the West Communications Authority. Additional operating assistance to the Open Learning Institute was provided through operating contributions from the Colleges and Institutes Division.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

International education initiatives help to strengthen British Columbia's bonds with other countries. Long-term relationships with major trading partners are developed, thus enhancing our ability to operate more effectively in a competitive economic world.

Faculty members and consultants from our province enrich their professional expertise through overseas assignments, while well qualified students from other countries add depth to the teaching and research activities of our colleges and universities.

International education initiatives include:

- institutional twinning agreements that encourage an exchange of students and faculty;
- contract work, on a fee for service basis, for overseas clients and international agencies;
- enrolment of qualified foreign students on an individual, cost-recovery basis.

Many benefits result. Immediate economic effects include the increased employment opportunities for teaching and consulting staff, equipment sales for the private sector, and the local revenue from the provision of accommodation and transportation for foreign students and faculty.

In the long term, international exchange programs and joint cultural activities strengthen ties with major trading partners.

Contract Activities

a) Samarinda, Indonesia, Forestry Vocational Training Centre (FVTC) Project

The Ministry of Advanced Education and Job Training acts as the executing agency for an Indonesian vocational training project that is fully funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). As executing agency, the Ministry is responsible for consultant selection, fellowship placements, and financial control of the project.

Fiscal 1986-87 saw the end of institutional based training and the beginning of industry based training at the Samarinda FVTC Project. Three long term project advisors developing institutional programs in the carpentry-joinery and millwright fields completed their three year assignments in July, 1987. Since 1983, a total of 22 staff (including dependents) have been contracted for two or three year terms to deliver institutional based training in five major program areas: sawfiling, millwright, carpentry/joinery, pipefitting, and electronics. Under these assignments, programs were developed, curriculum materials designed and translated, and the Canadian advisors oversaw the teaching of their respective courses.

As part of the institutional program, in-Canada training for 10 Indonesians was carried out between April and August, 1986. Cariboo College, Vancouver Vocational Institute, Camosun and Malaspina Colleges delivered training in electronics, heavy equipment operation/repair, sawfiling, millwright, carpentry, pipefitting, and curriculum design.

In July, 1986, the Ministry of Advanced Education and Job training examined the feasibility of industry based training and proposed a program which commenced in January, 1987. Under this phase, the Canadian trained Indonesian instructors learn to deliver short courses on the plant floor. Canadian training is also provided for two Indonesians to become industry based training consultants, responsible for in-plant training arrangements between the Samarinda College, local firms, government and individuals.

This program will run for 18 months and will apply to the following areas: millwright/machinist, welding, automotive, heavy duty mechanics, pipefitting, electricity sawfiling, and curriculum development. Approximately 700 industry trainees will be taught.

b) Southeast Asia Trade Mission

The Ministry of Advanced Education and Job Training, in cooperation with the Ministry of International Trade, organized a public/private sector trade mission to Southeast Asia to market educational services.

As a result of this mission, the Ministry was later requested to submit training proposals for components of a World Bank funded technical education project in Malaysia, a World Bank funded manpower training project in Indonesia, and an Asian Development Bank funded technician instructor training project in Indonesia.

In addition, the Open Learning Institute was able to initiate a small sale of curriculum materials to Brunei. Another mission participant, Cariboo College, developed an institutional linkage in Indonesia which subsequently led to training cooperation funded by CIDA through the Association of Canadian Community Colleges.

In 1986/87, the Ministry also developed marketing literature for international educational services that provided a provincial overview of program expertise in such areas as distance education, natural resource management, technical training, and language training.

c) Language Training

As a result of an earlier Ministry sponsored trade mission in 1985/86 to Asia, new language training agreements were initiated by Selkirk College, Okanagan College, and the University of British Columbia, with counterpart institutions in Japan and Korea.

In 1986/87, the Ministry organized programs for incoming delegations of senior administrators from Japanese colleges and universities. These familiarization programs provided opportunities for overseas educators to become more familiar with language training programs and facilities in British Columbia.

Federal-Provincial Relations – Labour Market Branch

The Federal-Provincial Relations - Labour Market Branch was established by the Ministry of Labour in January, 1986, and Transferred to the Ministry of Advanced Education and Job Training in November of that same year.

Amongst the provinces, British Columbia assumed the role of leader in labour market matters for 1986/87, using the Branch to coordinate the development of the provincial positions on labour issues.

During the year, B.C. hosted two important meetings where plans were implemented to negotiate an agreement on immigration and refugee matters, and to conduct a national review of vocational rehabilitation services.

Meetings:

a) September, 1986 - Meeting of Federal-Provincial/Territorial Senior Officials and Deputy Ministers with Labour Market Responsibility, Nanaimo, B.C.

b) January, 1987 - Meeting of Federal-Provincial/Territorial Ministers with Labour Market Responsibility, Ottawa, Ontario

Federal-Provincial Agreements negotiated:

a) Canada-B.C. Agreement to Enhance the Employability of Social Assistance Recipients (SAR's) April, 1986

b) Canada-B.C. Agreement on Training April, 1986

c) Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons (VRDP) Agreement April, 1986

d) Training Employment in Science and Technology (TEST) Agreement September, 1986

Student Services Branch

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

1) British Columbia Student Assistance Program

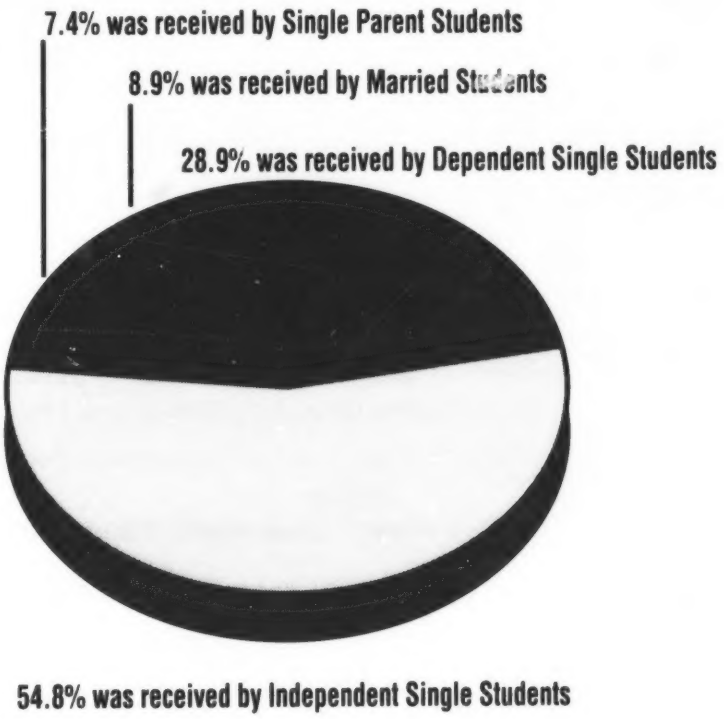
During 1986/87, an Advisory Committee, appointed by the Honourable Stanley B. Hagen, reviewed all aspects of student financial assistance available to B.C. students. The Committee, comprised of representatives of the public, students, university and college student services personnel, and ministry officials began meeting in November, 1986, and submitted a report including 36 specific recommendations on March 3, 1987. The recommendations are expected to be implemented in 1987/88.

This program combines the Canada Student Loan and the British Columbia Student Loan to provide interest-free loan funding to students who assume interest and begin repayments six months after completion of their studies. In 1986/87, 24,325 needy post-secondary students were provided with supplemental resources required to pursue their studies.

Table 1:
Numbers of Students and Average Award
Type of Institution Attended, 1985/86 and 1986/87

Institution	1985/86		1986/87	
	No. of Students	Average Award	No. of Students	Average Award
C & I	10 020	$3397	10 038	$3580
University	9324	$3810	10 405	$3930
Out-of-Province and Private	3669	$3579	3882	$3958
Total	23 013	$3579	24 325	$3775

Table 2:
% Of Total Dollar Amount Awarded To Students
In Each Category Of Student Group Types:


7.4% was received by Single Parent Students
8.9% was received by Married Students
28.9% was received by Dependent Single Students
54.8% was received by Independent Single Students

OTHER PROGRAMS WHICH GIVE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

2) Loan Remission

Upon graduation, students are eligible to receive remission on 25% of the total of all negotiated B.C. student loans. Students from non-metropolitan centres receive 33% remission. In 1986/87, 4,332 students received loan remission totaling $1,687,507.

3) British Columbia Post-Secondary Scholarship

This program assists students with outstanding academic achievement to meet the tuition costs when continuing their education. Students who completed the previous year in the top 30% of their class at a British Columbia post-secondary institution received scholarships totaling $4,978,856.

4) Work Study

Work Study helps needy students enrolled in post-secondary institutions by providing them with employment opportunities both on and off campus. A budget of $2,624,737 enabled approximately 6,000 students to participate in the program. Funds transferred from Challenge and Job Trac Programs to Work Study increased the 1986/87 budget significantly over the 1985/86 expenditures.

5) Adult Basic Education Student Assistance

Students enrolled in Academic Upgrading and English Language Training programs in colleges and secondary schools receive assistance for tuition, books, daycare, and transportation. $100,000 was available to assist approximately 420 students.

6) United World Scholarships

As in past years, 12 students received support in 1986/87 to attend world colleges including Lester B. Pearson College of the Pacific, the United World College of the Atlantic, and the United World College of the Adriatic. The budget for this program in 1986/87 was $160,000.

7) University Athletic Awards

In 1986/87, 560 awards of $1,000 each were given to students exhibiting athletic merit in team sports at British Columbia's universities.

8) Student Society Emergency Fund

In 1986/87, $100,000 was made available to match funds raised by student societies in B.C.'s universities, colleges and institutes to assist needy students.

9) Premier's Excellence Award

A $5,000 scholarship for scholastic achievement and community/school service was awarded in each B.C. college region to the top Grade 12 student who subsequently enrolled in a B.C. post-secondary institution.

10) Grade 12 Relocation Awards

Awards of $1,500 for Grade 12 Scholarship winners and $500 for those who had a high level of achievement but did not win a scholarship, were available to assist with relocation costs when enrolling in a B.C. college or university.